FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1848. [NO. 1615.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,

BY E. J. HALE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

...per annum, if paid in advance; ...if paid during the year of sub... ...or $3 00 after the year has...

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ...the first, and thirty cents for each ...insertion. ...are request... ...the number of insertions desired, or ...and charged acc...

PIANO FORTES FOR SALE.

...

E. J. HALE.

...

Portland & Roman Cement.

A ...superior quality, just re... ...

B. ROSE & SON.

Carriage Springs & Axles.

A ...general assortment, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

...

...English & American Iron.

...

B. ROSE & SON.

HOUSE TO RENT.

...

Valuable Land Sale.

...

The Lands of Pleasant...

...

PETER MACEACHIN,
TRISTRAM BETHEA,
ANGUS McMILLAN,
MALCOM PURCELL,
JAMES MACEACHIN,
JOHN MORRISON.

JUST RECEIVED.

...

H. LEETE.

...FRUIT TREES.

...

J. & T. LINDLEY.

...LANDS ...SALE.

...

REMOVAL.

...

GROCERIES.

...

DANIEL JOHNSON.

P. TAYLOR

...Winter STOCK OF GOODS, con... ...general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

...they are not CHEAP.

36-5m

WALTER A. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law.

HAS removed to the Office formerly occupied by J. W. Evans, Esq. on Old street, adjoining Wm. H. Haigh, Esq.

Nov. 25. 43-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Sommerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE.

$100 REWARD.

Stop the Murderer!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of JOHN CHAVIS, who killed Alexander Swindall, on Friday the 17th inst at Elizabeth Town. Chavis is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, might be mistaken for a white man, being the third generation from negro ancestors. He has dark hair and heavy eyebrows.

SAMUEL SWINDALL.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, Nov. 20. 43-3t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of September last, a negro man named BOB. Bob was formerly owned by Wm. Youngblood, Sen., of this district. He is about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a copper color—has a long head and face, and carries his head inclined somewhat to the left side. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said boy, and the proof necessary to the conviction of any white person or persons of ...or assisting said boy away, or Fifty Dollars for his apprehension in this State or North Carolina ...that I can get him.

ROBERT G. McCAW.

Yorkville, S. C. October 31, 1848. 44-7w

The Niagara Shower-Bath.

A New ...article for Shower-Bathing ...

...

EPHRAIM LARRABEE.

...Baltimore.

BATHING.—...

...

Nov. 18, 1848. 33-Y

DR. MARTIN'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND ...

...

...scribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several ...

...and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband ...

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle ...is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whitley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

Powhatan Factory, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whitley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost every thing I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago I purchased ...one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Stone & Co.) ...your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

Upper Hunting Creek,
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine: and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

(Signed,) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to charter the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

Nov. 28, 1848. 43-3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMILLAN are requested to come forward on or before the 1st of January next and make payment. All those failing to do so will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 21, 1848. 43-4w

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL between 13 and 14 years old, well grown. Apply to

HECTOR McMILLAN.

November 21. 43-4w

HENRIETTA

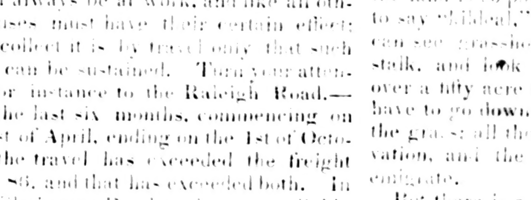
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE Offices of the President and Agent of this Company, are located in Robinson's Buildings, up stairs, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

GURDON DEMING, President.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.



I AM now opening a few doors above Mr. D. Shaw's Confectionery Store, a well selected assortment of HATS AND CAPS, consisting in part of fine Beaver, Moleskin, Brush, Rough & Ready Buena Vista, Tarpaulin, Rough & Ready water proof, and Wool Hats. Also, Mens' and Boys' Caps of all descriptions, from Beebey's best down to the common Glaze. Walking Canes and Umbrellas, all of which will be sold as low as any other house in Fayetteville.

C. MYERS.

Nov. 16, 1848. 42-4w

FRESH FRUIT.

62 WHOLE, Half and Quarter boxes Raisins, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 14. 41-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of GOODS to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John M. Rose, where they will be pleased to ...their friends and customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, contracted for since the 15th December, 1847, will please present them by the 25th December, and those owing the Company will be called upon to settle by the 1st of January, as it is desirable to balance the books at that time.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT recently occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the Yard, Stable and other out-houses. ...Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-tf

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 190 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O. Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Oct. 16, 1848. 44-tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38-tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39-tf

LOOK HERE!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to go to the West, offers his House and Lot, with 30 Acres of Land, for Sale, in Lumberton, Robeson county. The land is mostly all cleared, and a good stand for a Store or some other business. The Post Office is kept here at this time.

Apply to JOHN N. DORR, P. M.

Lumberton, Nov. 18, 1848. 42-4w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th inst., his negro man ALFRED, who is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, a pretty bright mulatto, about twenty four years of age, and a good blacksmith. The boy who was working in the shop with him says that a wagoner from Randolph county, North Carolina, took off his clothes, and that Alfred followed after him. For proof to conviction of the white man who carried him off, I will give Fifty Dollars, and will give Twenty five Dollars for the apprehension of the boy, and the lodging him in any Jail in South or North Carolina so that I get him. Alfred is intelligent, and can read and write, and may have forged free papers with him.

JAMES J. HARLLEE.

Marion Court House, S. C.
Nov. 15, 1848. 42-4w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

3 Brick Tenements on Hay street.
1 do do. do. do.
1 Wood do. do. do.
1 Vacant Lot adjoining, on the corner of Winslow and Hay streets.
1 Wood Tenement on Hay street, joining George McNeill.
1 Wood Tenement on Maiden Lane.
1 Brick Tenement on Hay street, formerly David A. Ray's.

A further description of the Property will be given upon application to the subscriber.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

[42-4s]

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

OBSERVER.

When did the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian find any allusion in this paper to the sick editor of the Wilmington Journal? We have spoken of the Journal and not of its editor, not knowing or caring whether it was managed by the editor or by any other person.

The epithets of the Jeffersonian become that paper, and we have no need to notice them. When we receive the abuse of such papers we feel that we have been more than usually successful in performing our duty.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT & GOVERNOR.

Owing to a few inaccuracies in the Table heretofore published, we insert it in a corrected form, from the Raleigh Register:—

	NOVEMBER.		AUGUST.	
	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1084	359	1049	409
Ashe,	660	558	551	782
Alexander,	367	151	334	201
Burke,	1210	286	1299	396
Buncombe,	996	434	921	641
Bladen,	280	341	284	516
Bertie,	521	362	524	370
Beaufort,	923	463	857	542
Brunswick,	310	237	301	191
Cabarrus,	756	377	743	377
Craven,	696	616	742	730
Cumberland,	812	1191	578	1023
Chowan,	295	171	293	228
Columbus,	169	274	174	440
Caldwell,	503	96	589	138
Camden,	493	70	489	80
Carteret,	474	317	407	365
Caswell,	293	1087	263	1084
Chatham,	1034	519	935	781
Cherokee,	549	175	5 2	217
Cleaveland,	314	421	421	727
Currituck,	193	466	177	583
Davidson,	10 7	520	1096	669
Davie,	548	251	542	301
Duplin,	348	930	218	921
Edgecombe,	143	1335	104	1466
Franklin,	341	658	319	673
Gates,	379	289	351	300
Greene,	348	237	[illegible]	315
Granville,	959	831	1016	945
Guilford,	1714	373	1567	442
Haywood,	518	213	442	430
Halifax,	582	556	601	507
Hertford,	316	144	330	173
Hyde,	405	236	409	298
Henderson,	571	116	656	227
Iredell,	1136	214	1042	257
Johnston,	635	736	720	844
Jones,	232	156	215	181
Lenoir,	2 2	334		259 m
Lincoln,	828	1503	842	1877
Martin,	364	545	330	557
Moore,	538	406	544	556
Montgomery,	582	82	604	86
Mecklenburg,	775	955	6 8	1068
McDowell,*				
Macon,	327	2 7	451	352
Nash,	113	798	106	887
New Hanover,	364	1255	275	1015
Northampton,	439	588	532	500
Onslow,	244	686	176	663
Orange,	1667	1585	1714	1726
Pasquotank,	570	234	474	176
Perquimans,	334	253	366	265
Pitt,	636	479	589	571
Person,	346	518	360	578
Polk,	226	52	228	128
Randolph,	1196	225	1190	313
Robeson,	633	545	584	623
Richmond,	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	48
Rockingham,	380	706	540	968
Rowan,	859	560	827	693
Rutherford,	958	126	1040	314
Sampson,	632	741	531	102
Surry,	1192	852	1090	1223
Stokes,	1034	942	1053	1223
Stanly,	725	14	746	26
Tyrrell,	500	95	556	106
Union,†				
Wake,	1028	1218	1011	1293
Warren,	156	667	172	630
Washington,	373	139	358	182
Wayne,	258	903	264	1097
Wilkes,	1050	121	1209	309
Yancey,	37 m.		357	634
	43,395	34,857	42,539	41,486
	34,857			
Taylor's maj.	8,538			

*With Burke. †With Anson and Mecklenburg.

As published in the Register, this *official* statement gave Taylor 43,150 votes, and Cass 34,869. But, by adding up the figures, as there published, we found that the total for Taylor was 44,729, and for Cass 35,903. It was manifest, however, that the votes of Union and McDowell counties, which were given in the Register's table, should be omitted, as they were evidently included in the returns of Mecklenburg and Burke. Striking them out altogether, the real aggregate is, for Taylor 43,395, for Cass 34,857. Majority 8,538.

TRUE PROGRESS.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a burning and a shining light. She is an example of the true progress of a nation—not that barbarian progress in the arts of war and bloodshed of which such conquerors as Alexander, and Tamerlane, and Alaric have furnished the examples—but the progress of human virtue, intelligence, civilization, and true happiness; not the progress which ruins neighboring nations, but that which improves, enriches, exalts, and adorns our own.

Last year the people of Massachusetts voluntarily taxed themselves about a million of dollars for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough to learn, who is not able to read and write. In the city of Boston, during the three months preceding the 10th of April last, $200,000 were spent in building public school houses.—The high school just finished in Cambridge, with two other school houses, cost $25,000. Another, of splendid and costly character, was lately finished in Charlestown. Another at Newburyport cost $25,000. Within the last year, individuals have given $200,000 to Harvard College.

The State is building a reform school for vagrant and exposed children, which will cost more than $100,000. An unknown individual has given $20,000 towards it.

The State educates all the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Last winter the Legislature made an appropriation to establish a school for idiots.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Old Zack is Elected.—We give it up. If any one knows of a chance up Salt River, we desire to secure it. We think of breathing the air of that saline region for a spell. The Whigs, who have resided there for some time, came down so fat and jolly, that it must be a healthy place.

Portland (Me.) Argus.

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, which being the hour fixed for the election of Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, on motion of Mr. Bower, a message was sent to the other House, proposing to vote immediately.

Mr. Bower then nominated Daniel S. Coleman, and Mr. Davidson, Hamilton C. Jones.

The Chair announced the Senate's branch of the Joint Select Committee on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, viz: Messrs. Hawkins, Joyner, Murchison, Hargrove and Ashe.

Also, the Senate's branch of the Joint Select Committee on the Courts of the State, viz: Messrs. Halsey, Walker, Watson, Woodfin, and Speight.

Mr. Albright presented a resolution that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 15th Section of Ch. 45 Rev. Statutes; which was adopted.

Mr. Halsey introduced a resolution to send a message to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to count the votes for Governor. Adopted.

Mr. Bell introduced a resolution relating to the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek Canal, and referring so much of the Governor's Message as refers thereto, to a Joint Select Committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new County, to be called Catawba, out of parts of Ashe, Wilkes and Yancy; which passed its first reading, and, with a memorial in relation thereto, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Thomas, of Haywood, introduced a bill to lay off and establish a Turnpike Road; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons, to divide the County of Stokes, and form a new County by the name of Forsyth, passed its first reading, and was referred, with the accompanying documents, to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a proposition to print the message of the Governor transmitting the memorial of the National American Convention in relation to a registry of marriages and births. Concurred in.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, in reply to the resolution of the Senate asking the particulars of the arrangement alluded to in his message by which a company might be organized to embrace the entire line from Gaston to Charlotte, and the Road now owned by the State be transferred thereto, at a fair valuation in payment of her subscription for stock; which, on motion of Mr. Halsey, was referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair announced that, the hour of 12 having arrived, the Joint Order of the two Houses for the election of a Superior Court Judge would be proceeded with.

Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, nominated Augustus C. Moore, of Chowan, and Mr. Ashe, Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington.

A message was received from the House adding to the nomination Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, and Joshua Roberts, of Buncombe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen, Committee on the Resolution in favor of the growers of the Irish patato—Messrs. Hicks, C. H. Williams and Bean.

Mr. Courts nominated for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial District, Mr. Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, and moved to send a message to the Senate, informing that body of said nomination: Carried.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the nomination of Hamilton C. Jones.

Mr. Barringer moved to send a message to the Senate, informing that body of the nomination of Richmond M. Pearson as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Dobbin added to the nomination the name of Robert Strange—Mr. Smith, of Halifax, the name of Wm. H. Battle.

The Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor, reported as follows: Coleman 82, Jones 45, Guion 17, Ellis 12, Jos. Caldwell 6, Lillington 3, Osborne 2.

The Chair announced as the Committee on Cherokee Lands, the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Satterthwaite, Rayner, Courts, Ellis, and Hayes.

We are requested by the Editor of the Times, to state that he regrets an error in his paper of last Saturday, stating that Mr. Thomas, of *Davidson*, did not vote on Mr. Patterson's proposition of Compromise in the Senate. It was Mr. Thomas of *Haywood*.—*Raleigh Register.*

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA NOVEL.

We have seen (says the Raleigh Register,) the January number of Sartain's Union Magazine, in which it is stated that in the volume for 1849, there will appear a new and original Novel, by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq., of Oxford, the author of "Alamance."

The scene of the story (says the Magazine,) is in North Carolina, just prior to the Revolution, and it embodies, in the form of an entertaining, fictitious narrative, a mass of historical traditions respecting the early settlement of the Carolinas, which, if we mistake not, will give quite a new aspect to that part of our National history. Without violating any of his secrets, we may venture to tell his readers in advance, that he has thrown an interest (something like that with which genius has invested the abode of the Knickerbockers,) over even the "Dismal Swamp," and that not less dismal line of sandy, harborless sea beach which stretches for hundreds of miles South of Cape Fear.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: We stated it as our belief, for the reasons which we assigned, that the Danville route, if suffered to go on, would prove fatal to the Raleigh, as also to the Wilmington Road; and we now advance the opinion, that even though the plan now suggested should succeed, that in that event too, is the Wilmington Road doomed to go down. A bad condition of things, we admit; but bad as it is, it is plainly foreseen upon the happening of either contingency, you yourselves being the judge. Promptness and decision of character are the essential characteristics of success, while on the contrary vacillation and timidity only inspire opposition with energy, and in reality increase the difficulties finally to be overcome.

It was Burke who said, [if we mistake not] that if there was one eminent criterion which above all the rest distinguishes a wise government, it was this; to know the best time and the best manner of relinquishing that which it is impossible to keep.

You have been shown, then, it is impossible for you to keep both Roads, and that it is only by timely legislation that you are allowed to save even the metropolitan route. Carrying out then the sentiment just quoted, and being convinced of the truth of our last remark, you will act the part of wise statesmen, not by relinquishing that which you cannot keep, (you have not even this poor alternative,) but in remedying some of the consequences connected with that relinquishment which, unless provided against in time, will become incurable, and will far exceed in importance the loss you will have to sustain, however great that loss may be.

Yes, let there be but a failure to provide the proposed or some similar route, as a substitute for the Columbia and Danville project; and let that link be supplied, (as will be) and what would be the consequences to the agricultural and commercial interests of your people? What to the State of North Carolina? Your State, it is true, in the first instances, would but suffer [as a State] a loss to the extent of her entire interest in both roads. If this was all, she might finally recover, but the mischief does not stop there; she is thereby actually prevented, now and forever, from constructing a road to the West, or from building up those which from NECESSITY have gone down.

The same cause (the diversion of travel) would always be at work, and like all other causes must have their certain effect; for recollect it is by travel only that such roads can be sustained. Turn your attention for instance to the Raleigh Road.—For the last six months, commencing on the 1st of April, ending on the 1st of October, the travel has exceeded the freight $839 86, and that has exceeded both. In the Wilmington Road we have no reliable data at hand, yet we venture to affirm that the travel on that road bears a still greater proportion.

We know, and we think we can appreciate properly the loss which private stockholders have and will sustain upon any contingency, but the loss to some extent is now beyond the reach of prudent legislation. The fault was not yours, but that of your predecessors; for the two roads running as they do, as originally a most foolish project, and being projected in jealousy, must terminate in the ruin of all concerned, without some legislation; and even such as you ought to afford cannot save both parties, without impoverishing a third, and still greater party.

We propose nothing which goes to make the condition of the lower route worse, but shall recommend much to improve it. If we even had to decide—so far as our plan proposed is concerned—between a mischief to them, and an inconvenience to other public interests at large, we should pause for a while before we inflicted the blow, hoping that the inconvenience might be in some way obviated. But even this is not allowed you: the mischief WILL come, and when it is THUS brought about you will have no power to remove the inconvenience without entailing a still greater inconvenience. We have given it as our opinion that in any event (upon the happening of either contingency,) is the Wilmington Road compelled to go down. Nothing can be done which prudence on your part would suggest, to save it as a whole, but it is well worthy of your most serious consideration, whether something might not be done to save it in part.

There are two ways in which relief may be extended—the one is to connect the Raleigh and Wilmington Roads at or near Waynesborough; the other is seemingly bold and novel in its character, and at the first blush looks like "gaining a loss," yet when rightly viewed it has much to recommend it. The State has now a mortgage on the Wilmington Road, to secure liabilities which she has assumed, amounting to some $300,000; she has also some $600,000 in stock. Unless something is done the *whole* is lost. It hangs like a millstone upon the shoulders of the "Directory," and sooner or later must crush the stockholders. You might *then*, as soon as you have decided to construct the proposed or some similar road, and as soon as it was completed, *authorize* your Governor to transfer (for a nominal consideration) to the President and Directors of the Wilmington Road, the one-half of the State's entire stock in that road. Let your mortgage continue, and if you have not rendered them much of a benefit, we *guaranty* that you have done yourself *no* injury. Our reasons for suggesting the *one*-half of the stock, was the impression that nothing less than that would enable them to keep the road up; but as for the Atlantic communication that must be abandoned.

Should one-half of the stock not be sufficient to enable the Directory to continue the road as far as Weldon, we should order an additional transfer, and still contend that you had done the State *no* injury, but that in reality you had *increased* the chances of saving the amount of your mortgage. Were the Stock and debt our individual property we should think (under the present emergency) that we had made a most capital bargain to relinquish one-half, and should not think that we had been overreached even though we gave up the entire stock.

Who is there, we ask (in the face of the Columbia and Danville project, pushing on,) would lift the mortgage for the *entire* road? Nay, we go further, who is there that would pay the mortgage for *both* roads?

YADKIN.

Deferred Articles.

The Election Fraud case, in the Penn district, at Philadelphia, has resulted so far in the holding to bail, in $500 each, for trial at Court in December, of seven of the (Locofoco) officers of election, on the charge of making false returns, &c.

The editor of the *Boston Post*, who takes his defeat as philosophically as any one we know of, has the following in his paper:

"It was lucky that we crowed on the day of election, for we have had no chance since."

"The Whigs, it is said, will fire three thousand guns to-day in honor of General Taylor's election. *Consolation*—we hav'nt got to pay for the powder."

A Delicate Hint.—The Secretary of the Navy not long since received a letter, neatly directed in a lady's hand-writing, which enclosed the announcement cut from a newspaper, of the marriage of a young officer in the Navy—with a reference to the twenty-fourth chapter of Deuteronomy and the fifth verse.

We trust that the Secretary, who is distinguished for his gallantry and good nature, took the hint in good part, and complied in this case with this reasonable provision in the laws of the Hebrews.

Boston Journal.

A Tough Yarn.—There is a place in Maine so rocky, that when the down easters plant corn, they look for crevices in the rocks, and shoot the grains in with a musket; they can't raise ducks there no how, for the stones are so thick that the ducks can't get their bills between them to pick up the grass-hoppers, and the only way the sheep can get at the sprigs of grass is by grinding their noses on a grindstone.

But that aint a circumstance to a place on the Eastern Shore, Maryland—there the land is so poor that it takes two kildees to say "kildeal," and on a clear day you can see grasshoppers climb up a mullen stalk, and look with tears in their eyes over a fifty acre field; and the humble bees have to go down on their knees to get at the grass; all the musquitoes died of starvation, and the turkey buzzards had to emigrate.

But there is a county in Virginia which can beat that,—there the land is so sterile that when the wind is at the northwest they have to tie the children to keep them from being blown away; there it takes six frogs to see a man, and when the dogs bark they have to lean against the fences; the horses are so thin that it takes twelve of them to make a shadow, and when they kill a beef they have to *hold him up to knock him down!*

An Old Dahlia.—This beautiful flower was first discovered by the present inhabitants of the world in Mexico, but it would seem by the following curious fact that the ancient Egyptians were no strangers to it:

"In the travels of Lord Lindsay, it is stated that during his wanderings in Egypt he discovered a mummy, which the hieroglyphics upon it proved to be at least 2,000 years old; and in one of its closed hands he found a tuberous or bulbous root. The root he planted in a sunny soil, and after a few weeks had elapsed, it grew and eventually blossomed into a beautiful dahlia."

A handsome young Yankee pedlar made love to a buxom widow in Pennsylvania. He accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. "The want of means to set up a retail store." They parted and the widow sent the pedlar a cheque for ample means. When they met again the pedlar had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have another wife!" cried the notion dealer.

There is a man up the country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life, never had any corns or toothache, his potatoes never rot, the weevil never eats his wheat, the frost never kills his corn and beans, his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds.—*Ex. Paper.*

The Magic Number Nine.—If it be multiplied from unity up to nine, every result will be number nine. For instance, once nine is nine; twice nine eighteen, which figures, one and eight added together produce nine; and so on to nine times nine, eighty one—eight and one make nine.

Longitude.—"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?" "A clothes line, daddy." "Prove it, my son!" "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

Quite a Difference.—A poor man who had been ill, on being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy replied, "No, I ain't taken any remedy, but I have taken lots of physic."

A Feminine Joke!—"Husband, I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed." "Certainly not, my dear; but why ask the question?" "Only to see, love, if you would allow me to have my *weigh* for once."

Adversity overcome is the brightest glory; willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trial of valiant spirits.

In childhood be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Under the benignant Providence of Almighty God, the representatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the nation to the sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the boundless blessings which we enjoy.

Peace, plenty, and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations; but notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all our great interests are still prosperous and successful.

In reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other countries are struggling to establish free institutions, under which man may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them—a rich inheritance from our fathers. While enlightened nations of Europe are convulsed and distracted by civil war or intestine strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the ballot-box. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure safeguard against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our fame and character as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the civilized world. To our wise and free institutions it is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the price of the suffering, distress, and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the midst of an uninterrupted prosperity, and of an increasing individual comfort and happiness. I am happy to inform you that our relations with all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with New Grenada, Peru, the Two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed; a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted by other enlightened nations, and our trade has been greatly enlarged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. To continue to occupy this proud position, it is only necessary to preserve peace, and faithfully adhere to the great and fundamental principle of our foreign policy, of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other nations. We recognise in all nations the rights which we enjoy ourselves, to change and reform their political institutions, according to their own will and pleasure. Hence we do not look behind existing governments, capable of maintaining their own authority. We recognise all such actual governments, not only from the dictates of true policy, but from a sacred regard for the independence of nations.

While this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators of the progress of liberal principles. The government and people of the United States hailed with enthusiasm and delight the establishment of the French republic, as we now hail the efforts in progress to unite the States of Germany in a confederation, similar in many respects to our own federal Union. If the great and enlightened German States, occupying, as they do, a central and commanding position in Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a confederated government, securing at the same time to the citizens of each State, local governments adapted to the peculiar condition of each, with unrestricted trade and intercourse with each other, it will be an important era in the history of human events. Whilst it will consolidate and strengthen the power of Germany, it must essentially promote the cause of peace, commerce, civilization, and constitutional liberty throughout the world.

With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly and satisfactory footing than they have ever been at any former period.

Since the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the government of that republic has been of the most friendly character. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico has been received and accredited; and a diplomatic representative from Mexico of similar rank has been received and accredited by this government. The amicable relations between the two countries which had been suspended have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics, both situated on this continent, and with coterminous territories, have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together in perpetual amity.

This gratifying condition of our foreign relations renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention more specifically to them.

It has been my constant aim and desire to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations. Tranquility at home, and peaceful relations abroad, constitute the true permanent policy of our country. War, the scourge of nations, sometimes becomes inevitable, but is always to be avoided when it can be done consistently with the rights and honor of the nation.

One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Before the late war with Mexico, European and other foreign Powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed ten thousand men. Accustomed themselves to maintain in peace large standing armies for the protection of thrones against their own subjects, as well as against foreign enemies, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an army, well disciplined and of long service, to wage war successfully. They held in low repute our militia, and were far from regarding them as an effective force, unless it might be for temporary defensive operations when invaded on our own soil. The events of the late war with Mexico have not only undeceived them, but have removed erroneous impressions which prevailed to some extent even among a portion of our own countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that upon the breaking out of hostilities not anticipated, and for which no previous preparation had been made, a volunteer army of citizen soldiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers equal to any emergency, can in a short period be brought into the field. Unlike what would have occurred in any other country, we were under no necessity of resorting to draughts or conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the number of volunteers who patriotically tendered their services, that the chief difficulty was in making selections and determining who should be disappointed and compelled to remain at home. Our citizen soldiers are unlike those drawn from the population of any other country. They are composed indiscriminately of all professions and pursuits; of farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers; and this, not only among the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those of any other country in other respects. They are armed, and have been accustomed from their youth up to handle and use fire-arms; and a large proportion of them, especially in the western and more newly-settled States, are expert marksmen. They are men who have a reputation to maintain at home by their good conduct in the field. They are intelligent, and there is an individuality of character which is found in the ranks of no other army. In battle, each private man, as well as every officer, fights not only for his country, but for glory and distinction among his fellow-citizens when he shall return to civil life.

The war with Mexico has demonstrated not only the ability of the government to organize a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also to provide it with all the munitions and necessary supplies with despatch, convenience, and ease, and to direct its operations with efficiency. The strength of our institutions has not only been displayed in the valor and skill of our troops engaged in active service in the field, but in the organization of those executive branches which were charged with the general direction and conduct of the war. While too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who fought our battles, it would be unjust to withhold from those officers necessarily stationed at home, who were charged with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper time, and at proper places, with all the munitions of war and other supplies so necessary to make it efficient, the commendation to which they are entitled. The credit due to this class of our officers is the greater, when it is considered that no army in ancient or modern times was ever better appointed or provided than our army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's country, removed two thousand miles from the seat of the federal gov't, its different corps spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds and even thousands of miles apart from each other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance and extraordinary energy of these officers could have enabled them to provide the army at all points, and in proper season, with all that was required for the most efficient service.

[Here follows a brief eulogy of the heads of the Executive bureaus, in the War Department.]

When all these facts are considered, it may cease to be a matter of so much amazement abroad how it happened that our noble army in Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victorious upon every battle-field, however fearful the odds against them.

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually attributed to more arbitrary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are generally admitted to belong to the monarchical and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war carried on in an enemy's territory. The war with Great Britain, in 1812, was to a great extent confined within our own limits, and shed but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, evinces beyond all doubt that a popular representative government is equal to any emergency which is likely to arise in the affairs of a nation.

The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions of armed citizen-soldiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element. While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war. Both branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of the officers and men of the navy—acting independently as well as in cooperation with our troops—in the conquest of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due. Their vigilance, energy, and skill rendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies from the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commerce was nowhere interrupted; and for this immunity from the evils of war, the country is indebted to the navy.

[A similar eulogy of the Navy Department officers follows.]

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been recently made to our territorial possessions, and their great importance and value.

Within less than four years the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the 49th degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several Territories, according to a report carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains 1,193,061 square miles, or 763,559,040 acres; while the area of the remaining 29 States, and the territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky Mountains, contains 2,059,513 square miles, or 1,318,126,058 acres. These estimates show that the territories recently acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the U. S. before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico, and California, 851,598 square miles, or 545,012,720 acres; being an addition equal to more than one third of all the territory owned by the U. S. before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the U. S. are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the seacoast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico is upwards of 400 miles; of the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of 970 miles; and of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of 650 miles; making the whole extent of seacoast on the Pacific 1,620 miles, and the whole extent on both the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico 2,020 miles. The length of the coast on the Atlantic from the northern limits of the U. S., around the Capes of Florida to the Sabine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be 3,100 miles; so that the addition of seacoast, including Oregon, is very nearly two-thirds as great as all we possessed before; and excluding Oregon, is an addition of 1,370 miles; being nearly equal to one-half of the extent of coast which we possessed before these acquisitions. We have now three great maritime fronts—on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific—making in the whole an extent of seacoast exceeding 5,000 miles. This is the extent of the seacoast of the U. S., not including bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore, and of the sea islands. If these be included, the length of the shore line of coast, as estimated by the superintendent of the coast survey, in his report, would be 33,063 miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these immense additions to our territorial possessions. Texas lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive seacoast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without endangering the peace of our southwestern frontier. Her products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the Mississippi must have sought a market through these streams, running into and through our territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreign State and ourselves would have been imminent, while the embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into the hands, or under the influence and control of a strong maritime or military foreign power, as she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. They have been avoided by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to the U. S. Texas, from her position, was a natural and almost indispensable part of our territories. Fortunately, she has been restored to our country, and now constitutes one of the States of our confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." The salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon make her one of our most populous States.

New Mexico, though situated in the interior, and without a seacoast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements and our possessions in Texas, and those on the Pacific coast.

Upper California, irrespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the rest of the Union, the same relation that Louisiana did, when that fine territory was acquired from France 45 years ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commodious harbors on that coast for many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall be brought under the government of our laws, and its resources fully developed. From its position, it must command the rich commerce of China, of Asia, of the Islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the South American States, and of the Russian possessions bordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the Californian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargoes, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the navies as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the U. S., it must become our great western naval depot.

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent discoveries render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject. His report to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about 4000 persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is very large, and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.

Information received from officers of the navy and other sources, though not so full and minute, confirm the accounts of the commander of our military force in California. It appears, also, from these reports, that mines of quicksilver are found in the vicinity of the gold region. One of them is now being worked, and is believed to be among the most productive in the world.

The effects produced by the discovery of these rich mineral deposits, and the success which has attended the labors of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surprising change in the state of affairs in California. Labor commands a most exorbitant price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, should be rewarded.

This abundance of gold, and the all engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused in California an unprecedented rise in the price of the necessaries of life.

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the U. S. be authorized to be established, at your present session, in California. Among other signal advantages which would result from such an establishment, would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that territory. A branch mint of the U. S. at the great commercial depot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Granada, Central America, Chili, and Peru. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Peru, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be recoined or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be recoined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the U. S. in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at so much less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the gov't of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefited, than the commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests of the eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefited by it. As our commerce and navigation are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and of manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets thus opened, they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico, must be brought under the control of regularly organized governments. The existing condition of California, and that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the limits of Texas, imperiously demand that Congress should, at its present session, organize territorial governments over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the 30th of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue of the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory force from that source of authority; and having been ceded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the 6th of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by the transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regularly organized government. Since that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy. The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a *de facto* government, and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily, they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate on the subject.

The small military force of the regular army, which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports in California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom-houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose.

In pursuance of the act of the 14th of August last, extending the benefit of our post office laws to the people of California, the Postmaster General has appointed two agents, who have proceeded, the one to California, and the other to Oregon, with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to "stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco." These mail steamers, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line of mail steamers on the Atlantic between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least practicable delay, for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The causes of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known, and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions affords, how irrational it would be to forego or to reject these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question which is coeval with the existence of our government itself, and to endanger by internal strifes, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious Union of our confederated States; that Union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all our internal divisions and struggles compared with the preservation of this Union of the States in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings! No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union.—Future generations would look in amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as desire to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical or aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight, because in it they will see the elements of faction, which they hope must ultimately overturn our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. How solemn, therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us!

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States, in great numbers, are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain. Each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalleled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demands against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions-in-arms and fellow-citizens of the same common country, engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war, they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers, and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all and of all sections of the Union ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the U. S. and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of that war; and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slaveholding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it never could exist; and in the remainder, the probabilities are it would not. But however this may be, the question, involving, as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the separate and several States, as equal co-partners in the confederacy, should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument.—Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired Territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering with the question, the people of these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper when they apply for admission as States into the Union. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, north or south, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper.—Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an original question, it might well be insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not, in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative rights. Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line was extended further west in the acquisition of Texas.—After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of compromise recognised and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that that line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country, however widely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace and harmony would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a principle of compromise, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principle of the Missouri compromise line, by approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial government of Oregon." From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in deference for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of non-interference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories; or if, instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional questions which may arise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judiciary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties, and laws of the U. S.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path—if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

[The President here states, that in anticipation of the establishment of governments over the acquired territories, officers of the army and navy have been sent to Oregon and California to make reconnoissances as to proper sites for forts, naval stations, &c., which will be of great importance for defence, and convenience for ship building and repairing.]

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver exist in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the U. S., it is deemed important to the public interests that provision be made for a geological and mineralogical examination of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the U. S.; or if brought into market, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the development of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this, it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities, and at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that surveyor generals' offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provision made for surveying and bringing the public lands into market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of preemption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over these Territories, and especially over California, at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received.

If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the development of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular Territorial gov'ts be established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our commerce and navigation, and such the addition to the national wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the gov't, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted, it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience.—By the division of power between the States and federal gov't, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the centre. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed our constitution.—Indeed, it may well be doubted, whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential reserved rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal gov't a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory, the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and an additional guaranty for the preservation of the Union itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, with the republic of Mexico, and of the act of July 29, 1848, claims of our citizens which had been "already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," amounting, with the interest thereon, to $2,023,832 51, have been liquidated and paid. There remain to be paid of these claims, $74,192 26.

Congress at its last session having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the treaty, by which the U. S. assume to make satisfaction for the "unliquidated claims" of our citizens against Mexico, to "an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars," the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico took place on the 30th of May, 1848.—Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor which each gov't stipulates to appoint, are required to meet "at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective gov'ts are to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th of May, 1849. Congress, at the close of its last session, made an appropriation for "the expenses of running and marking the boundary line" between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the U. S. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as at present, to Executive discretion.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period to organize the "Territorial government of Oregon," as authorized by the act of the 14th of August last. The governor and marshal of the Territory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the southern route, by the way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence in one of our vessels of war to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The other officers for the Territory have proceeded by sea.

[The President here speaks of the Indian war which, as he informed Congress in May last, had broken out in Oregon; of his desire to send troops there; of the disbanding of those troops by act of Congress; and of his ordering a part of the Naval force in the Pacific to the relief of the defenceless inhabitants.]

It is the policy of humanity, and one which has always been pursued by the U. S., to cultivate the good will of the aboriginal tribes of this continent, and to restrain them from making war, and indulging in excesses, by mild means, rather than by force. That this could have been done with the tribes in Oregon, had that Territory been brought under the gov't of our laws at an earlier period, and had suitable measures been adopted by Congress, such as now exist in our intercourse with the other Indian tribes within our limits, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the immediate and only cause of the existing hostility of the Indians of Oregon is represented to have been, the long delay of the U. S. in making to them some trifling compensation, in such articles as they wanted, for the country now occupied by our emigrants, which the Indians claimed, and over which they formerly roamed. This compensation had been promised to them by the temporary gov't established in Oregon, but its fulfilment had been postponed from time to time, for nearly two years, whilst those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Congress to establish a territorial gov't over the country. The Indians became at length distrustful of their good faith, and sought redress by plunder and massacre, which finally led to the present difficulty. A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians, and have prevented the war. A small amount properly distributed, it is confidently believed, would soon restore quiet. In this Indian war our fellow-citizens of Oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses which have fallen heavily upon them. Justice demands that provision should be made by Congress to compensate them for their services, and to refund to them the necessary expenses which they have incurred.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made to Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a suitable number of Indian agents to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and that a small sum be appropriated to enable these agents to cultivate friendly relations with them. If this be done, the presence of a small military force will be all that is necessary to keep them in check, and preserve peace.

I recommend that similar provision be made as regards the tribes inhabiting northern Texas, New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and these possessions, as the most effective means of preserving peace upon our borders, and within the recently acquired territories.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present in his annual report a highly satisfactory statement of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were of the value of $154,977,876; of which the amount exported was $21,128,010, leaving $133,849,866 in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was $154,032,131, consisting of domestic productions amounting to $132,904,121, and $21,128,010 of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted to $35,436,750 59; of which there was derived from customs $31,757,070 96; from sales of public lands, $3,328,642 56; and from miscellaneous and incidental sources, $351,037 07.

It will be perceived that the revenue from customs for the last fiscal year exceeded by $757,070 96 the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report; and that the aggregate receipts during the same period from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, also exceeded the estimate by the sum of $536,750 59—indicating, however, a very near approach in the estimate to the actual result.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt, were $42,811,970 03.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, including the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to the sum of $57,048,969 90; of which $32,000,000, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; $3,000,000 from the sales of the public lands; and $1,200,000 from miscellaneous and incidental sources, including the premium upon the loan, and the amount paid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in Mexico, and the sales of arms and vessels and other public property rendered unnecessary for the use of the government by the termination of the war; and $20,695,435 30 from loans already negotiated, including treasury notes funded, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, including the necessary payment on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico on the 30th of May next, and other expenditures growing out of the war, to be paid during the present year, will amount, including the reimbursement of treasury notes, to the sum of $54,195,275 06; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on 1st July 1849, of $2,853,694 84.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, as required by law, the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are $33,213,152 73, including $3,799,102 18 for the interest on the public debt, and $3,540,000 for the principal and interest due to Mexico on the 30th May 1850; leaving the sum of $25,874,050 35 cents; which, it is believed, will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The operations of the tariff act of 1846 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system which was effected by it. The receipts under it into the treasury for the first fiscal year after its enactment exceeded by the sum of $5,044,403 09 the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff act of 1842, ending the 30th June 1846. The total revenue realized from the commencement of its operation, on the 1st Dec'r 1846, until the close of the last quarter, on the 30th Sept. last, being twenty-two months, was $56,654,563 79—being a much larger sum than was ever before received from duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1824, 1828, 1832, and 1842. Whilst by the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the taxes on the people have been diminished. They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws in the form of increased prices or bounties paid to favored classes and pursuits.

The predictions which were made, that the tariff act of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and would prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country, have not been verified. With an increased and increasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition. Agriculture, commerce, and navigation, are prosperous; the prices of manufactured fabrics, and of other products, are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated, from the unprecedented revulsions, which, during the last and the present year, have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the trade and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe.

Severe commercial revulsions abroad have always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interests is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all former similar occasions.

It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved, nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revulsion in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously to any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward march to greatness, wealth and power.

Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred, our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended, and would have added still more to the national wealth and public prosperity. But notwithstanding these disturbances, the operations of the revenue system established by the tariff act of 1846 have been so generally beneficial to the government and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the constitutional treasury established by the act of the 6th Aug. 1846, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursements, without embarrassment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions. Whilst it has proved to be safe and useful to the government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposit system. In the year 1847 there was a revulsion in the business of Great Britain of great extent and intensity, which was followed by failures in that kingdom unprecedented in number and amount of losses. This is believed to be the first instance when such disastrous bankruptcies, occurring in a country with which we have such extensive commerce, produced little or no injurious effect upon our trade or currency. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still prosperous and progressive.

During the present year, nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil war and revolutions, attended by numerous bankruptcies, by an unprecedented fall in their public securities, and an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our products must have been somewhat unfavorably affected by these causes, we have escaped a revulsion, our money market is comparatively easy, and public and private credit have advanced and improved.

It is confidently believed that we have been saved from their effect by the salutary operation of the constitutional treasury. It is certain, that if the 24,000,000 of specie imported into the country during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June 1847, had gone into the banks, as to a great extent it must have done, it would, in the absence of this system, have been made the basis of augmented bank paper issues, probably to an amount not less than 60 or $70,000,000, producing, as an inevitable consequence of an inflated currency, extravagant prices for a time, and wild speculation, which must have been followed, on the reflux to Europe, the succeeding year, of so much of that specie, by the prostration of the business of the country, the suspension of the banks, and most extensive bankruptcies. Occurring, as it would have done, at a period when the country was engaged in a foreign war; when considerable loans of specie were required for distant disbursements, and when the banks, the fiscal agents of the government, and the depositories of its money, were suspended, the public credit must have sunk, and many millions of dollars, as was the case during the war of 1812, must have been sacrificed in discounts upon loans, and upon the depreciated paper currency which the government would have been compelled to use.

Under the operations of the constitutional treasury not a dollar has been lost by the depreciation of the currency. The loans required to prosecute the war with Mexico were negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury above par, realizing a large premium to the gov't. The restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues by banks has saved the gov't from heavy losses, and thousands of our business men from bankruptcy and ruin. The wisdom of the system has been tested by the experience of the last two years, and it is the dictate of sound policy that it should remain undisturbed. The modifications in some of the details of this measure, involving none of its essential principles, heretofore recommended, are again presented for your favorable consideration.

In my message of the 6th of July last, transmitting to Congress the ratified treaty of peace with Mexico, I recommended the adoption of measures for the speedy payment of the public debt. In reiterating that recommendation, I refer you to the considerations presented in that message in its support. The public debt, including that authorized to be negotiated, in pursuance of existing laws, including treasury notes, amounted at that time to $65,778,450 41.

Funded stock of the U. S. amounting to about half a million of dollars, has been purchased, as authorized by law, since that period, and the public debt has thus been reduced; the details of which will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed will be ample for all necessary purposes. If the appropriations made by Congress shall not exceed the amount estimated, the means in the treasury will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the gov't; to pay off the next instalment of 3 millions of dollars to Mexico, which will fall due on the 30th of May next; and still a considerable surplus will remain, which should be applied to the further purchase of the public stock and reduction of the debt. Should enlarged appropriations be made, the necessary consequence will be to postpone the payment of the debt. Though our debt, as compared with that of most other nations, is small, it is our true policy, and in harmony with the genius of our institutions, that we should present to the world the rare spectacle of a great republic, possessing vast resources and wealth, wholly exempt from public indebtedness. This would add still more to our strength, and give to us a still more commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The public expenditures should be economical, and be confined to such necessary objects as are clearly within the powers of Congress. All such as are not absolutely demanded should be postponed, and the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable period should be a cardinal principle of our public policy.

[The President here repeats the recommendation of a Branch Mint at New York, and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands.]

The condition and operations of the army, and the state of other branches of the public service under the supervision of the War Department, are satisfactorily presented in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

On the return of peace, our forces were withdrawn from Mexico, and the volunteers and that portion of the regular army engaged for the war were disbanded. Orders have been issued for stationing the forces of our permanent establishment at various positions in our extended country, where troops may be required. Owing to the remoteness of some of these positions, the detachments have not yet reached their destination. Notwithstanding the extension of the limits of our country and the forces required in the new territories, it is confidently believed that our present military establishment is sufficient for all exigencies, so long as our peaceful relations remain undisturbed.

Of the amount of military contributions collected in Mexico, the sum of $769,650 00 was applied towards the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico. The further sum of $346,369 30 has been paid into the treasury, and unexpended balances still remain in the hands of disbursing officers and those who were engaged in the collection of these moneys. After the proclamation of peace, no further disbursements were made of any unexpended moneys arising from this source. The balances on hand were directed to be paid into the treasury, and individual claims on the fund will remain unadjusted until Congress shall authorize their settlement and payment. These claims are not considerable in number or amount.

Our Indian relations are presented in a most favorable view in the report from the War Department. The wisdom of our policy in regard to the tribes within our limits, is clearly manifested by their improved and rapidly improving condition.

A most important treaty with the Menomonies has been recently negotiated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in person, by which all their land in the State of Wisconsin—being about four millions of acres—has been ceded to the U. S. This treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification at an early period of your present session.

Within the last four years, eight important treaties have been negotiated with different Indian tribes, and at a cost of $1,842,000, Indian lands to the amount of more than 18,500,000 acres, have been ceded to the U. S.; and provision has been made for settling in the country west of the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this large extent of the public domain. The title to all the Indian lands within the several States of our Union, with the exception of a few small reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast region opened for settlement and cultivation.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a satisfactory exhibit of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed for the peace establishment. Adequate squadrons are maintained in the several quarters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the naval service was never in a condition of higher discipline or greater efficiency.

The contracts for the transportation of the mail in steamships convertible into war-steamers, promise to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the government was launched in January, 1847. There are now seven; and in another year there will, probably, be not less than seventeen afloat. While this great national advantage is secured, our social and commercial intercourse is increased and promoted with Germany, Great Britain and other parts of Europe, with all the countries on the West Coast of our continent, especially with Oregon and California, and between the northern and southern sections of the United States. Considerable revenue may be expected from postages; but the connected line from New York to Chagres, and thence across the isthmus to Oregon, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence, not now to be estimated, on the interests of the manufactures, commerce, navigation, and currency of the U. S. As an important part of the system, I recommend to your favorable consideration the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufactures of both.

The report of the Postmaster General will make known to you the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postages during the last fiscal year amounted to $4,371,077, exceeding the annual average received for the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, by the sum of $6,453, and exceeding the amount received for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, by the sum of $425,184.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of $94,672, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of $100,500 paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York, amounted to $4,198,845, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845, by $300,748.

The mail routes, on the 30th of June last, were 163,208 miles in extent—being an increase during the last year of 9,390 miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, 41,012,579 miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of 2,124,680 miles, whilst the expense was less than that of the previous year by $4,235.

The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been 5,378,010 miles, whilst the expenses were reduced $456,738—making an increase of service at the rate of 15 per cent., and a reduction in the expenses of more than 15 per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one, since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports, on the first of January next; and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana and Chagres; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the U. S. and our territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near $450,000 more than the expenditures.

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still further increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that department sustain itself.

A well digested cheap postage is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the U. S., that I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its improvement.

Nothing can retard the onward progress of our country and prevent us from assuming and maintaining the first rank among nations, but a disregard of the experience of the past, and a recurrence to an unwise public policy. We have just closed a foreign war by an honorable peace—a war rendered necessary and unavoidable in vindication of the national rights and honor. The present condition of the country is similar in some respects to that which existed immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain, and the occasion is deemed to be a proper one to take a retrospect of the measures of public policy which followed that war. There was at that period of our history a departure from our earlier policy. The enlargement of the powers of the federal government by *construction*, which obtained, was not warranted by any just interpretation of the Constitution. A few years after the close of that war a series of measures was adopted which, united and combined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates the "American System."

[The President here goes on to discuss at very great length the questions of United States Bank, Protection, Internal Improvements, and Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands. And this is followed by a very long argument on the Veto Power. He closes as follows:]

"During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upon eventful times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolved upon me. With no other object than the public good, the enduring fame, and the permanent prosperity of my country, I have pursued the convictions of my own best judgment. The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion, present and future, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommended, may have tended to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character abroad.

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my ardent hope is, that in a spirit of harmony and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the honor, and the glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 5, 1848.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 5.

Difficulty in the Legislature—Unable to organize.—The Legislature of Ohio assembled in this city yesterday and the greatest confusion ensued. Both branches have thus far been unable to organize. In the Senate six ballots had been gone through with, each time the vote standing as follows, viz: For Speaker, Beaver, Free Soil Whig, 18 votes; Ewing, Democrat, 17, and one blank.

In the house the Democrats took possession at 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept it to themselves for two hours before the regular time of meeting. The members were sworn in by Judge Reed. At ten o'clock the Whigs met, and the members were qualified by Judge Avery.

All attempts at compromise proved wholly unavailing. Many of the Whigs, after finding their inability to adjust matters, left, and this morning the Democratic members had possession of the hall.

P. S.—A Free Soil Whig was elected Speaker of the Senate on the 168th ballot, and a Locofoco Clerk on the 121st ballot. The House not organised up to Friday.

New York, Dec. 4, P. M.

The Astor House sustained considerable damage this morning from fire. The third story and roof of the building were partially burned. The boarders and sojourners at the hotel were in great alarm for a time.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1848.

Legislature.—The occupation of our columns confines us to a brief summary.

For the proceedings of Monday the 4th, see first page.

After voting several times, the Hon. Augustus Moore, of Edenton, was elected Judge of the Superior Courts, in place of Judge Battle, to which he had been appointed in the recess by Gov. Graham. His prominent opponent was Thos. Bragg, of Northampton.

W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, has been elected Solicitor of the 1st, and Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, of the 6th Judicial Circuit—in the room of R. R. Heath and Hamilton C. Jones.

Mr. Woodfin presented a bill to provide for a Turnpike from Salisbury, West to Georgia.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, a bill to provide for a re-assessment of lands.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Int. Imp., reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville R. R. Company.

Mr. Gilmer offered resolutions to allow depositions in the contested election from Orange to be taken at three, instead of ten days notice. These were resisted by the Locofoco Senators, in a long debate on Wednesday and Thursday; but were finally adopted, 24 to 22. Those who took part in the discussion were, Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin, Thomas of Davidson, Smith, and Lillington, Whigs; and Messrs. Ashe, Bower, and Walker, Locofocos.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, a bill to establish a new county to be called Lafayette.

On Thursday, Mr. Steele's resolutions on slavery in the Territories came up, and he moved to postpone them till Wednesday next. Mr. Stanly moved to lay them on the table—expressing a desire to have nothing to do with this South Carolina set of resolutions. [They are said to be a copy of resolutions offered by Mr Calhoun.] Debate ensued between Messrs. Stanly, Steele, Mebane, Satterthwaite, and Rayner, when the motion was lost, 66 to 51. Mr. Steele's motion was then adopted.

Latest from Raleigh.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

Saturday Night, Dec. 9, 1848.

The past has been one of the dullest and least interesting weeks, perhaps, ever known in the history of North Carolina Legislation; two thirds of the time, probably, having been occupied in voting for Judicial Officers of the State. And yet after some eight or ten days' effort, the Supreme Court Judge remains *to be* chosen; and with as little probability of effecting a choice as on the first day. A Superior Court Judge has however been chosen, as well as Solicitors, of which you have been advised by our City papers. I will proceed at once, without any further preliminary remarks, to give you a summary of the doings of the two Houses for yesterday and to-day, as follows:

In the Senate, on Friday, after the introduction and disposal of some private Bills, and an ineffectual vote for Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Eborn presented a Resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of enabling the County Courts to lay a tax upon black polls, to pay the expenses of Patrollers, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Halsey, a Bill laying an additional tax on Bowling Alleys. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Reports of the Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and of the President and Directors of the Wilmington Commercial Bank, were ordered to be printed.

The bill to divide the county of Stokes and erect a new one to be called Forsyth, was then called up; memorials of several yards in length, for and against the measure, were read; and after some discussion, the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Lillington offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, this is a Government in which all political power is vested in and derived from the people only: Whereas, it is the manifest duty of Representatives to carry out *strictly* the *known* wishes of their constituents in the discharge of all their *elective* duties: Whereas, the free people of this State have *recently at the ballot-box*, declared their political preference in a voice which their representative agents ought not to slight or disregard: Whereas, respectful deference, on the part of the minority, for the will of the majority when legally and constitutionally expressed, is true Republicanism: And whereas, all delay and management, under pretences however fair and imposing, the object of which is to defeat the will of the People thus expressed, are contrary to the spirit and genius of the Government:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the election of a United States Senator.

As soon as the reading was through, the member from New Hanover, of fraudulent ticket notoriety, remarked that, upon this question he had already expressed his opinions; and he should therefore simply move to lay *Whereas* and Whereas on the table.

When Mr. Lillington observed, that if the Senator would repudiate the Bill of Rights, or the greater part of it on the table, he had nothing more to say.

Mr. Ashe rejoined by saying, that if there were Constitutions, Bills of Rights, and Whereases, as long as the Memorials from Stokes, he should still pursue this course.

The Ayes and Noes being called for on Mr Ashe's motion, it was lost, 24 to 23.

On the passage of the Preamble and Resolutions, the Yeas and Nays being demanded, the vote stood, Ayes 24, Noes 23; the Speaker then voted with the minority, and they were negatived.

The Senate then adjourned.

There were three votes taken for Supreme Court Judge, resulting in something like the following each time: 169 votes cast—Strange receiving 80, Pearson 66, Battle 23. [The last vote, we learn, was, Strange 82, Pearson 68, Battle 17.]

In the House, on Friday, the following Bills passed their 2d reading: Incorporating the Town of Salisbury; also, the Foresters, a Company of Infantry in Richmond County; also, the Summerfield Guards, in Guilford; also, the Bill amending the Act regulating the Inspection of Turpentine.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on the Memorial of Miss Dix, reported a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Asylum for the Insane; which was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

A bill to incorporate the Trustees of Antioch Academy, in Robeson, was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Barringer introduced a Bill to carry out the recommendations of the Governor, relative to the more speedy Administration of Justice. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

After appropriately referring a Bill to discourage frivolous prosecutions, and a Resolution relative to a Medical Board, regulating the fees of Physicians, &c., the House adjourned.

In the Senate to-day (Saturday) a message was received from the House, giving information that they were ready to receive the Senate at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor, given in August last.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several Bills referred to them—most of which were concurred in.

Mr. Rogers, of Northampton, (Democrat) submitted the following:

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the Senate of the United States shall consist of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof: *And whereas*, by the Constitution of this State, the Legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Commons: *And whereas*, the members of the Senate and House of Commons of this State, derive their seats from the sovereign people of their Districts and Counties respectively: *And whereas*, an election of a U. S. Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from and after the 4th of March next, devolves upon the present General Assembly: *And whereas*, the said U. S. Senator, when elected, is the servant and representative of the whole people of the State: *And whereas*, it is both right and expedient that the People of Yancey County should have a voice in the election of said U. S. Senator: *And whereas*, an election was held on yesterday, the 8th inst., in the said County of Yancey, for a member in the other branch of the Legislature, which member elect will probably take his seat by the 20th inst. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that the two Houses shall go into an election of U. S. Senator on the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Woodfin moved to lay on the table. Lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, further, That in the election of a U. S. Senator, the members of this General Assembly should represent the political opinions of a majority of the People of the whole State, as clearly ascertained on the 7th of November last.

Mr. Bower moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "the 7th of November last," and insert "the third of August last, in the election of Members of this Legislature.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. Lost, 26 to 21.

The question then recurred on Mr. Bower's amendment, when a considerable debate arose, in the midst of which, a message was received from the House, informing the Senate that they were ready to proceed to the counting of the votes for Governor; when the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Commons. That being over, the Senate returned to its own Chamber, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Bower's amendment. Mr. Kendall made a short speech, and the Senate then adjourned without taking the question.

In the House of Commons, messages were received from the Senate, agreeing to their Resolution to compare the vote for Governor this day, and also, raising a Joint Select Committee relative to a Medical Board.

The Resolution submitted yesterday, relative to regulating Physicians' fees, was withdrawn.

The Speaker presented a communication, relative to the contested election in Surry. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the Resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, which passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Several Bills, Memorials, &c. were submitted, relative to our Militia Laws, and calling a Military Convention, &c., which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Sheek introduced a Bill, providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State, in relation to the qualification of voters, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to amend the Revenue Laws of the State was rejected, while the one to increase the revenue of the State was reported from the Committee with amendments, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The Bill to amend an Act concerning Sheriffs passed its 2d reading, and the one for the relief of witnesses in Law suits removed from one county to another, was indefinitely postponed.

The hour having arrived for comparing the Gubernatorial vote, the members of the Senate were announced and took their seats in the Hall of the House. The Speaker of the Senate then proceeded to open the Returns made by the Sheriffs; which being completed and read, Charles Manly, Esq. was reported as having received a majority of 854 votes; and he was declared duly elected Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing two years.

The Senate then retired, and soon after, the House adjourned to Monday.

I might indulge in comments upon the past week, but presuming you are crowded for room, having the President's Message on hand, &c., I forbear. Yours, &c. SENEX.

Electoral College of N. C.—We have the proceedings of this body in the Raleigh Times. They assembled in the Senate Chamber at 12 M. on Wednesday last, all the Electors being present.

On motion of Mr. Washington, Mr. Osborne was appointed President, and spoke briefly on taking the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. of Raleigh, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Rayner moved that the College now proceed to vote for President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March 1849.

Mr. Kerr rose to perform the most agreeable duty in his public life, in nominating GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.

Messrs. Rayner and Galloway were appointed to superintend the balloting.

The Roll was then called, and each member of the College walked up to the Clerk's table, and deposited his ballot.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee, reported that all the votes had been cast for General Zachary Taylor for President—being *eleven*.

Mr. Miller moved that the College proceed to vote for Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1849.

Mr. Caldwell nominated MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, upon whom no comment was necessary. That he should be deemed worthy by the people of the United States to occupy the distinguished station to which he had been elected, was glory enough to satisfy the most ambitious spirit.

Messrs. Miller and Baxter were appointed the Committee to superintend the balloting.

The roll was then called, and each Elector again deposited his ballot.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee, reported that all the votes had been cast for Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice President—being *eleven*.

Three separate returns were then made of the votes of the College, as required by law.

Mr. Winslow moved that the College proceed to elect a Special Messenger, to carry the Return to Washington City, and nominated Jas. T. Gilliam, of Cumberland. A vote being taken, Dr. Gilliam was appointed.

Thanks were then presented to the President and Secretary, and to the Senate for the use of the Hall.

After a very neat and eloquent address from James W. Osborne, Esq. President, the Electoral College of North Carolina adjourned *sine die*.

The Proposed Gaston, Raleigh, and Charlotte Rail Road.—The Register contains Gov. Graham's Plan of union of the present State Road with the one proposed to Charlotte. Not having room for the Message, we will briefly state the plan. The N. C. Rail Road Company to be incorporated, on liberal terms, for 99 years; capital $2,000,000, with power to increase it to $2,500,000, the State to subscribe one-half, and individuals the other. The State to put in the Gaston Road at $500,000, as soon as $500,000 are subscribed and secured by individuals. To induce the late stockholders and bondsmen to subscribe, the suits now pending against them shall be dismissed on their subscribing, or procuring, $500,000 of stock to the new company. After this sum shall have been expended, the State to pay the remainder of its subscription *pari passu* with the individual stockholders, by issue of 6 per cent. bonds.

The Governor says: From the Memorandum of Statistics herewith sent, it will be seen that the projected Road, by the direct route, would pass immediately through Counties, containing a population, according to the census of 1840, of 104,000 persons, and real estate valued in 1847 at $9,000,000; that in the Counties within 25 miles thereof there is a population of 246,000, and real estate to the value of $20,000,000, and in those within 50 miles, the population is 411,000, and the real estate valued at $34,000,000. If to these we add the seven Counties west of the Blue Ridge, whose inhabitants, by means of this work, would be brought by three days' journey nearer to New York and to their own seat of Government, and Warren, Halifax and Northampton, situated on the present Road, and therefore to be benefited by the extension Westward and Southward, we shall have a population of near 500,000 souls, owning Lands, valued at more than $40,000,000: that is, largely over three-fifths of our whole population, the proprietors of two-thirds in value, of our entire real estate, who may be said to have a direct local and personal interest in its construction.

The Raleigh Times publishes a sketch of the debate which took place in the House on the 30th ult. on Mr. Rayner's motion to vote for Attorney General, and Mr. Satterthwaite's motion to vote for Senator in Congress. The debate is not of material importance, but if we had room we would publish it, late as it is, because of the Locofoco papers publishing Mr. Dobbin's remarks to the exclusion of those of the Whigs.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the 4th, a quorum of both Houses assembled; in the Senate 41 members, including Mr. Badger of this State; and in the House 178, including Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Clingman, Daniel, Donnell, McKay, Outlaw, Shepperd, and Venable, being the entire Delegation from this State.

Nothing of any importance was done. Committees were appointed to inform the President of the readiness of Congress to receive any message from him.

On Tuesday, the Message was received, and the Senate ordered 10,000 copies, and the House 15,000 copies, with the accompanying documents, to be printed.

On Wednesday, nothing of the least importance was done in the Senate.

In the House, the Rev. Mr. Gurley was elected Chaplain.

The President sent a message respecting his signing of the Oregon Bill.

On Thursday, both Houses adjourned after adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Lewis, of Alabama.

The President's Message.—This enormous document, which would fill about fourteen columns of our paper, in small type, reached here on Friday last. It is with very great reluctance that we omit the publication of any part of a President's Message; but really this is so unreasonably long that it is utterly out of our power to compass it. We therefore give all that is of any practical importance, omitting here and there a paragraph of no moment, and all of the long, labored, and wretchedly demagogical discussion of the Bank, Tariff, Internal Improvement, Distribution, and Veto Questions. In this portion of the Message, with a malignity and injustice which had a parallel only in his vile charge against the Whig party of Treason, he boldly asserts that the friends of the Bank, &c. were only restrained from attempting to establish orders of nobility and titles, by their prohibition in the constitution; and that the Bank, Tariff, &c. were "devised to withdraw power from the States and the mass of the people, and by *construction* to approximate our government to the European models, substituting an aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and titles." Again he says, "They forgot to look down upon the poorer classes of the English population, upon whose daily and yearly labor the great establishments they so much admired were sustained and supported. They failed to perceive that the scantily-fed and half-clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppressive servitude for the benefit of favored classes, who were the exclusive objects of the care of the government."

When it is remembered who they were that passed the first Bank Bill, the first Protective Tariff Bill, the first Internal Improvement Bill,—that they were compatriots and cotemporaries of the Father of his Country,—and that *he* signed all those bills, the unparalleled impudence and insolence of such imputations may be conceived. It is true that Mr. Polk intended only to vilify the Whigs of the present day by such unworthy imputations; but if they attach to the Whigs, they attach even more strongly to Washington and the first Congress. They attach equally to Clay, Calhoun, Cheves, Lowndes, and the other great and good men who, in 1816, advocated and passed the Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvement Bills of that period, and to Madison who signed them. Such are the men whom James K. Polk has dared to slander, in going out of an office which he thus degrades, as men who were only prevented by the express provisions of the Constitution from establishing orders of nobility; as actually establishing an aristocracy of wealth; and as "forgetting to look down upon the poorer classes"!! And what is all this for? To array, by such imputations, one class of the community against the other; to induce the poor, who, in the wisdom of Providence always have been and probably always will be the more numerous class, to cherish a hatred of the rich, instead of advising them, as a wise and good man would do, to struggle to make themselves, though the poor of today, the rich of to-morrow. Shame, shame on the man who thus resents the emphatic verdict which the people, rich and poor, have just passed against him and his acts!

We wish we had space to comment upon other portions of this wordy message. Upon the changes rung, in every possible shape, and repeated again and again, on the glorious things which his Administration has accomplished—things, which, if we may take his modest word for it, "are of more consequence, and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, *than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the Constitution*"!!! Upon his reiterated assertions of the prosperity of the Country, particularly of the agricultural interests, and the good prices obtained for every description of our produce!! (He surely cannot be ignorant that the very reverse of these statements is true.) Upon his unfounded assertion that the Whigs maintain "that the Executive Veto should be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the Constitution." Upon his omission to allude, even remotely, to Gen. Taylor. But we have no room for more.

Cheap Postage.—See the Message for the condition of the Post Office Department, and proposition to reduce postage to 5 cents.

The Postmaster General recommends that newspaper postage be charged by weight, one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. This is a blow aimed at the large papers, and it will not prevail.

Letters containing money may be registered, on application, a receipt taken for their delivery, and charged with triple postage.

The entire abolition of the franking privilege is proposed. In seven days, from the 6th to the 12th Aug. last, 35,550 lbs. of franked matter was sent from Washington. And from 1st Dec. to 1st Oct. last, 5,000,000 speeches, &c., and 177,000 public documents, were sent, besides letters by members of Congress. We hope Congress will do no such foolish thing as to deprive the members of the right to send such speeches and documents. It is the only way in which the people will ever see such things, which it is all-important that they should see.

To separate the Post Office Department from political influences, he recommends that the P. M. Gen. should be nominated for a term of years, be removable only by impeachment, and be not a member of the Cabinet. This would have been better thought of whilst Mr. Cave Johnson was in power, than after the people have given him notice to quit.

The Territories.—Notice is already given in the Senate of a bill to admit California into the Union *as a State*, and of bills to organize territorial governments in New Mexico, Minesota, and Nebraska.

The people of California long ago avowed their determination not to permit slavery in that region; and now we see that a Convention of Delegates in New Mexico to form a State Constitution, has declared their unwillingness to have slaves brought there. A majority of the Convention were Mexicans. They protested against being regarded as a part of Texas.

A census of New Mexico shows 28,151 white inhabitants, and 4057 Indians.

The President's Message was forwarded by Telegraph, free of charge, from Baltimore to St. Louis, and twenty intermediate points. It occupied 24 hours to despatch it all.

The Election.—Mississippi having gone for Cass by 819 votes, the full result is known, as follows:—

FOR TAYLOR.		FOR CASS.	
Massachusetts,	12	Maine,	9
Rhode Island,	4	New Hampshire,	6
Connecticut,	6	South Carolina,	9
Vermont,	6	Ohio,	23
New York,	36	Michigan,	5
New Jersey,	7	Illinois,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Delaware,	3	Iowa,	4
Maryland,	8	Wisconsin,	4
North Carolina,	11	Indiana,	12
Georgia,	10	Mississippi,	6
Kentucky,	12	Virginia,	17
Tennessee,	13	Alabama,	9
Louisiana,	6	Arkansas,	3
Florida,	3	Texas,	4
	163		127

Gen. Taylor has resigned his office of Major General. It is stated on good authority that he will not leave home till about the 10th of February, so as to reach Washington shortly before the 4th of March, and that he will go by the Mississippi and Ohio river route. He desires to avoid display, and speech making.

He has accepted an invitation to visit Nashville.

The Cholera is at New York!—A vessel arrived from Havre on the 1st inst. with about 345 passengers, among whom the Asiatic Cholera, in a mild form, had broken out, and out of 19 cases seven had died. Subsequently 3 others have died. The fact has of course produced great alarm in New York. The vessel was detained at Quarantine, but it is said that some of the passengers had got up to the city.

P. S. 13 new cases, and 8 deaths, occurred on Thursday and Friday last, making 25 deaths in all. Four cases occurred at the Quarantine Ground of persons not passengers in the vessel, and one had occurred in Greenwich Street, New York. The person was promptly sent to the Quarantine Hospital.

Foreign News.—The Britannia arrived on Wednesday last, in 18 days from Liverpool.

Middling Cottons had improved a shade. Sales 32,000 bales, 3¾d. for fair Uplands. Breadstuffs dull and declining.

The news is not important from England or France. But from other parts of Europe it is sufficiently exciting. In Austria, the Emperor follows up his success in Vienna by horrible cruelties. The defenceless citizens are shot dead in the streets, and even women and children massacred. The students of the Universities, who fought so bravely, are hunted down like wild beasts, and when captured executed on the spot. These enormities are exciting the people to fury, and it is thought that they will soon make their vengeance felt.

At Berlin, the King and the Assembly were still at issue, and matters seemed approaching a crisis.

513 deaths from cholera in England, since it broke out.

Dividend.—The Merchants Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 7½ per cent.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. met on the 5th—seven Judges present and two absent.

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We do not by any means question the right of the President to impose upon Congress his elaborate essays on the nature of Government in general and of our own Constitution in particular; but we deny that he has any more right to do so than any other individual in the community, and especially for the purpose of casting imputations, as he has done, upon the integrity and patriotism of those great men of our Revolution, of whom hardly one is now alive to repel the wanton outrage. The honored dead at least might have been spared the slander, from such a source, of having conspired to withdraw power from the States and the People, "and *by construction to approximate our Government to the European models*," &c. And by *whom* is this unfounded reproach hazarded? By a President who, in contempt of all the rights of the People, as represented in Congress, *made War* upon a neighboring nation, under his own mere power of Commander of the Army and Navy, and usurped a variety of other powers, having no warrant in the Constitution *even by construction*; one of which this Message itself very coolly discloses to Congress, in the passage informing them of "military contributions collected in Mexico," the sums of such money *disbursed by his order*, the amount received into the Treasury, and the supposed sums yet remaining in the hands of Collectors of his own appointment; all which powers have been usurped by him without authority of Law or Constitution, and solely by construction, thus approximating (to use his own language) this Government to the European models, as though he were our Sovereign Lord and King. All the mere party topics, including the argument worthy of a Minister of the English Stuarts or of the French Bourbons in favor of the arbitrary use of the Veto power, are, we repeat, wholly misplaced in the Message and can be regarded with no greater (but with rather less) respect than would the republication, at this day, of an equal number of columns of the electioneering editorials of the government paper during the late Election. Upon such arbitrary doctrines as these the People have set the seal of their condemnation, as well as upon the Administration which has upheld them, and which now, though writhing in the agonies of approaching dissolution, clings to them with more than parental fondness.

From the New York Express.

The President's Message.—

—drags its slow length along,

And like a needless Alexandrine ends the song

—of Mr. Polk's administration. It is the expiring groan of a slain Government;—and it does not die with decency, in groaning so loud, and so long. If we had had time to condense it, last night when it came, or to *cut it down*, we should have done it,—because, what Mr. Polk now says, or thinks, is but of little more importance, than what is thought by the man in the moon,—and, therefore, all this type, and all this work, and all this room are lost. The Telegraph made a ludicrous figure, in attempting to transport it here by lightning. It began about noon, at the beginning, but long before the lightning could get here with even the body of it, the steam locomotive brought along head, body and tail. It was a race between the powers of the air, and the powers of the earth,—and lightning for the first time, gave up to steam, because, lightning had such a load to carry.

The Message,—there it is. Read it, reader, and comment for yourselves. We shall not anatomize the men and the principles, over whom large majorities of the people have just held a coroner's inquest and pronounced guilty of suicide. There are the dead principles of a dead administration. "Bury the dead out of my sight." *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

The Cholera.—The following were the dates of the appearance of the disease at the several places mentioned, in Europe and America at its former visit. It broke out at Moscow on the 28th of September, 1830; at Sunderland, England, on the 28th of October 1831; at Quebec, June 8, 1832; at New York, June 27; at Philadelphia, July 16th; at Boston, on the 15th of August.

According to a late census of St. Louis, that city contains a population of 55,952 souls.

"Going it with a Rush.—The Indianapolis State Journal records the marriage of C. H. Boutright, and adds: "this is Esq. Boutright's *ninth* marriage."

Virginia.—The Legislature met on the 4th inst. Of Gov. Smith's long Message the Richmond Times says,—

"Our readers will recognise in it just such a paper as was to have been expected from his Excellency; exhibiting a singular combination of shrewd sense, crude counsel, and visionary views. In one breath, the Governor tells the Legislature of the impossibility of meeting present indebtedness without resorting to extraordinary resources; as a ready consequence, he advises summary legislation for the suspension of surveys and subscriptions on the part of the State; but before he reaches "the end of his tether," he recommends the purchase of all the three railroads on the line between the Roanoke and the Potomac, and heavy subscriptions to the Louisa, and Lynchburg, and Tennessee railroads! Mr. Latrobe and Moses he quotes with equal unction, but with this distinction, that he cites the former in support of a favorite theory, whilst he only refers to a dictum of the latter for the purpose of overruling it. The county courts are once more knocked on the head; and the free negroes he again proposes to deport, but for the novel and philanthropic reason that they may be kept out of the Penitentiary.

Bank of Georgetown, S. C.—We are requested to state that this Bank has had a new 5, 10, and $20 plate engraved by Rawdon, Wright and Hatch of New York. The Bank has been and is now withdrawing all its old notes from circulation. No bills from the old $20 plate engraved by Burton, Gurley and Edmonds have been issued of a later date than 1844. The counterfeit bills presented at the Bank are all of the date of 1845 and 1846. The Bank is not aware of any counterfeits having the name of J. Chapman or J. G. Henning, Cashier. The counterfeit $20 is well calculated to deceive. It has the name of D. L. McKay, Cashier.—*Obs.*

Plank Roads.—A correspondent of the New York Journal, writing from Onondaga county, in that state, says:—

"A plank road is being constructed from Camillus to Marcellus, at a cost of $1,500 per mile. Plank three inches thick are used, and the road is graded eight feet each side of the planking. These new roads are so popular here, that by and by every farmer will be for having a plank road from his house to his barn. They are making the farmers rich. The extensive use of plank roads has raised the price of lumber.

Fire Kindling.—A man by the name of Cheever has manufactured an aricle for kindling fires. A piece, one by half an inch, will ignite wood or coal. Fifty cents will supply one fire for six months.

The National Intelligencer pronounces it an invention "which renders pine-knots superfluous, and touch-wood of every other sort unfit to be touched. We have ourselves tried its virtues upon wood and Cumberland coal, and can confirm its applicability to them."

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Hector McAlister, Mr. HUGH GRAHAM of Fayetteville, to Miss JENNET McARTHUR, daughter of Mr. Neill McArthur.

In Robeson county, on Tuesday evening the 5th December, by the Rev. W. H. Willis, Dr. RICHARD C. RHODES to Miss SUSAN R. DAVIS, daughter of Absalom Davis, Jr.

In Montgomery county, on the 3d instant, by P. C. Sanders, Esq., Mr. WASHINGTON BELL to Miss LUNDA HARRIS.

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stedman, Mr. HENRY S. KELLY to Miss SARAH M. PECK, daughter of Captain T. F. Peck.

At Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., Dr. JOHN L. MEARES of Wilmington, to Miss E. E. FOTTERELL.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., Mr. JAMES GIBSON, of Wilmington, (formerly of Fayetteville,) to Miss MARY ANN ERAMBERT, of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, aged 77 years. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 50 years, and died in strong and confident expectation of a resurrection to a blissful immortality.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst., Mrs. LILPHA CALHORDA, aged 63, relict of Mr. John P. Calhorda, formerly Portuguese Consul at that place.

Departed this life, in Montgomery county, on the 28th ult., of inflammatory sore throat, SARAH CAROLINE, daughter of John M. N. Clark and Margaret McIntosh, aged 4 years and 8 months.

As vernal flowers that scent the morn,
But wither in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled her life away.

The once lov'd form now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs,
And nature weeps her comforts fled,
And wither'd all her joys.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

Then cease fond nature, cease thy tears,
Religion points on high,
There everlasting Springs appear,
And joys which cannot die. [*Com.*

☞ Carolinian please copy.

In Sampson county, on the 15th ult., BENJAMIN S. THORNTON, a highly respectable citizen of said county, and a consistent member of the christian Church, in the 47th year of his age. His last public act was to go to the Election and vote for Z. Taylor.—*Com*

In Duplin county, on the 22d ultimo, DAVID ALBERTSON, aged about 72 years, a native of that county.

In Bladen county, on the 6th inst., JOSEPH M. GILLESPIE, aged 40 years, after an illness of 12 hours.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for W T Horn, M Brown & Son, W L Quails, J & W Murphy, T S Martin & Co, W P Hinley, R A King, D A Toomer, J W Strange, S W Tillinghast & Co, W G Mathews, W L McGary, Jas Dood, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, Ray & Pearce, H Branson, F D Breece, and E J Hale.

Dec 9—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for D Johnson, E W Willkings, D G McRae, Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, W Prior, J Kyle, Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs S J Hart, C T Haigh & Son, T J Johnson & Co, Rockfish Co, J Whittaker, W H Bayne, T Caldwell & Son, H A London & Co, J B Lord, W G Webb, W Linch, A D Owen, Rev W M Green, A Melvin, H Nunnery, J Ganey, J & T Lindley, J W Barr.

Dec 11—Steamer W B Meares, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for J M Williams, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, J Whitehead, L F Carr, Island Ford Co, T R Tate, Rev A Thompson, W P Henly, Cedar Falls Co, M J & R J Holmes, J McKay, C T Haigh & Son, E Fuller, W Prior, Dialectic Society, J W Stockton, A J O'Hanlon, T S Lutterloh, G McNeill, A W Steel, J Utley, Murchison, Reid & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29.—Brigs Betsey & Jane from Boston, Levant from do., Nancy Pratt from Norwich, Conn. 30.—Brigs Harriet from Boston, Lisbon from do., Edward Tillett from New York; Schrs. John Story from Cardenas, Gen. Boyd from Bedford. Dec. 2.—Schr. L. P. Smith from N. York. 4.—Brig Charles Heath from Matanzas.

Postscript.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Election of Supreme Court Judge.—The following Despatch is just received, dated

Raleigh, Dec. 11, 3 o'clock P. M.

Richmond M. Pearson is elected Supreme Court Judge.

YANCY COUNTY.—We learn from the Highland Messenger that Calvin Edney, Whig, and J. W. Garland and Jabez Jervis, Locos, are the candidates, in place of Flemming, and that strong hopes are entertained of Edney's election. Quere: What has become of the "high-minded honorable man," Flemming? We learn from the Greensborough Patriot that it was in McDowell county, and not Yancy, where the trial took place which established his title to this distinction.

Look out for a Gang of Villains!

We have just received a long letter from four citizens of Moore county, giving an account of the operations of three men who on Saturday morning last passed off one $10 counterfeit note on the Cape Fear Bank, and endeavored to pass another. They have been heard of at several Stores in Chatham, calling for some trifling article, so as to get change for a counterfeit note. They said on Saturday that they were coming to Fayetteville, and hence to Robeson. We have only room to describe them. They were all young men; two of them from 25 to 35 years of age, both tall and well proportioned; both quite shy and timid, with down look; one with black whiskers; low crown white hat, pantaloons of raised striped Kentucky Jeans, satinet coat. The second had a cloth cap, red yarn pantaloons, rough brogans; a heavy black and red beard. The third was about 20 years of age; ordinary stature, blue eyes, fair complection; had on a fur cap, homespun pants of brown yarn, coarse shoes and leggings, satinet coat half worn and tattered. Two of them rode small sorrel horses, the other a gray mare nearly blind.

About two weeks ago three men answering the description of those who robbed Mr. Spencer in Randolph of $1500, were in this same neighborhood in Moore, and attempted to rob Mr. Matthew Wicker. It is supposed there is an organized band of robbers and counterfeiters, and every effort should be made to arrest them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A respectable audience last evening manifested their approbation of the Concert of the Carncross Family, who appear to be worthy of a liberal support. W.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 12.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5¼ a 5⅝	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¼ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 87 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton in demand at 5¼ to 5⅝. Flour plenty and dull at 3¾ to 4¼. Corn in demand at 40 to 45. Wheat 75. No other changes to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 30 for soft, 1 40 for hard. Tar 1 25. Spirits 28. Corn 50. No changes in other articles.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 7¼. Bacon 5.

Cotton at Augusta 4¾ to 7⅛.

At New York, Cotton firm at 5¾ to 6⅞. Flour 5 25 to 5 62. Wheat 1 07 to 1 12. Corn 62 to 71.

At Charleston, Cotton 4⅜ to 6. Flour 5 75 to 6. Corn 54 to 60.

Total receipts of Cotton 597,432 bales, against 381,170 last year.

CARTHAGE

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the first day of January, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

A. C. McNEILL.

Carthage, Dec. 9, 1848. 45-3w

Carolinian copy 3 times.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANN P. HUSKE and WALTER A. HUSKE qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of John Huske, dec'd, at December Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina. All persons indebted to the Estate are required to make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ANN P. HUSKE, Ex'x.
WALTER A. HUSKE, Ex'r.

Dec. 8, 1848. 45-3w

Grand Schemes

FOR DECEMBER, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$33,000.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class 75, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1848.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $33,600, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,400, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes	$110 00
Ditto	do	25 Halves	55 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarters	27 50

$50,000.

$30,000! $20,000! 214 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class C, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,213, 214 Prizes (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

A certificate of a package of		26 Wholes,	$210 00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	105 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	52 50
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	26 25

$45,282.

5 of $9,000! 5 of $5,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 78, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Capital of $45,282, 5 Prizes of 9,000, 5 of 5,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 1,200, 20 of 600, 30 of 300, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

45-9t pd]

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black and colored Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Prinecetta Silk striped Mohouna; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes.

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 65 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Saw mill attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

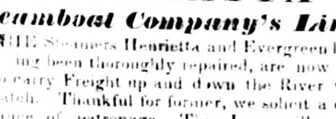
MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.



HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

J. UTLEY

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of a General Stock of

Staple Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Wool Hats and Negro Blankets; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Loaf, Clarified and Porto Rico Sugars; Swedes and English Iron, Nails, Axes, Trace and Halter Chains, Weeding Hoes, Corn Scythes, Sack and Alum Salt, &c.

☞ His old friends and customers will please receive his thanks for their patronage heretofore, and he respectfully solicits a continuance. Consignments of Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

Nov. 16, 1848. 41-6w

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send out men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, composing a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34-f

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the cures he considered miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Sattinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve years, and the [illegible] success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not [illegible] ... [illegible]

All of the ingredients that enter into the composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisonous compounds resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. [illegible] ... the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences therefrom entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and insufficiency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely vegetable character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoonful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's initials, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and smoke peace with those adversity quickly!! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York, and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says, "I received the half dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

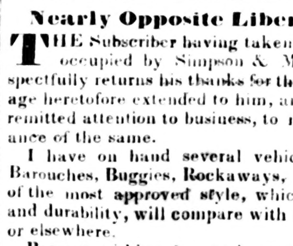
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

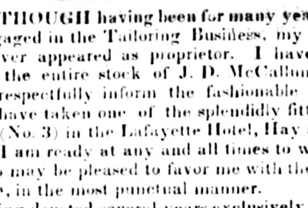
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

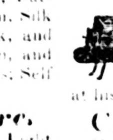
Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 71f

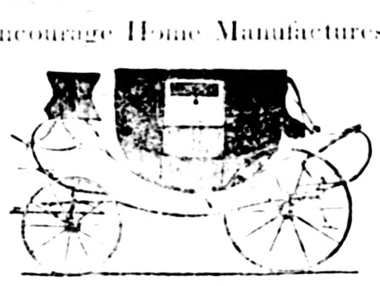
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

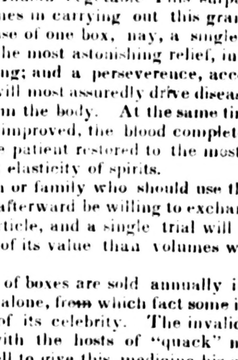
He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only



Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed three doors above his old Stand, to Robinson's Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally.

He has always on hand a general stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

Which he will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. E. BRYAN.

Nov. 25, 1848. 43-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-11J



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocery, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company. Wishful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him for delivery at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27tf



MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat.
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connection with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting up these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NOTICE.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Esq. having declined a further attention to my business, I have placed it in the hands of James Banks, Esq., whom I have appointed my Agent and Attorney for the purpose of winding up my business in this place.

Therefore all persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to him, otherwise he has instructions to bring suit. My House and Lot on Dick street is still for sale. Terms very accommodating. For particulars, call on Mr. Banks, at his Office, at Eccles's Bridge.

C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21. 43tfJ

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 23, 1848. 3tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5900 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5900 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separately and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

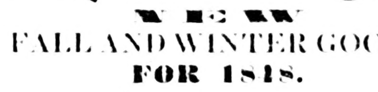
The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 39-ts



NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

GARDEN SEEDS AND FLOWERS.
Received this Day,

GARDEN SEEDS, assorted; Double Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Hyacinths; Single do. do.; Crown Imperials; Eng. Bulbous Iris; Narcissus; Jacobean Lillies; Tulips, assorted; Tube Roses; Crocus; and Gladiolus. For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 27, 1848. 43-3w

Orders received for all kinds Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, or Flowers.

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Fashionable Cloths for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods, Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, [illegible] ... [illegible], Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, [illegible], Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at [illegible] prices, and will be sold at short [illegible] ... Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS,
Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington [illegible] ... [illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1848.

☞ When desired, I will attend to the [illegible] ...

W. BRANSON:
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 25, 1848. 35-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has removed the Book Binding business to the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweler, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their Fall assortment of [illegible] GOODS [illegible] ... which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glardian Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorines; Rich Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Rich Silk Cravats; Fancy dot Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Woollen; &c. a splendid assortment of plain and fancy silk Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and [illegible] newest styles, [illegible] for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemen's Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes, a great variety, and all goods generally kept in a country Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates [illegible] before purchased for this market, being bought principally for Cash.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

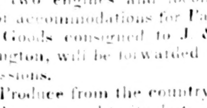
Fayetteville, August 28.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 59-tf

CAPE FEAR



STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t